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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1911.

NO REPRESENTATION WITHOUT TAXATION.

Alabama lands have doubled in value in the last ten years, but they are not so assessed for taxation. For example, the total assessment of all real estate in town and country in 1909 amounted to \$153,390,000. In 1910, real estate in the towns was assessed at \$134,155,000. The Montgomery Advertiser explains: "This is only \$15,000,000 less than the assessed value of every foot of country land in this State, including the rich mineral deposits in the coal and iron regions of the State. The seven counties of Calhoun, Dallas, Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, and Walker are taxed upon a valuation of county land at \$8,500,000, which is one-fourth the value now placed upon all the county lands of the State. The same seven counties pay upon town property on a valuation of \$2,000,000, which is two-thirds that paid on the entire town property of the State."

It is the same way in Virginia. A few counties and communities bear the bulk of the burden. It was for the purpose of equalizing the tax burdens of this State that the Tax Commission was created at the last session of the General Assembly, and this Commission has since been diligently at work trying to unravel the tangled skein of our tax laws, with what result their report to the Legislature at its approaching session will develop. That there are great inequalities cannot be questioned; that these inequalities are of long standing, no one can deny; that they should be removed, all will agree. These inequalities run through the entire list of taxable property.

In his address to the Virginia Press Association at its recent meeting, Dr. Douglas Freeman said upon this point: "Real estate, the Commonwealth through, is assessed at 41 per cent. of its real value; personal property at about 35 per cent.; stocks and bonds and all intangible property is assessed at its full market value. The man who owns a horse pays on about 35 per cent. of the value of that horse, taking the State as a whole. If he sell the horse and loan the money, he is expected to pay on 100 per cent.; if he sell the bond and buy land, he pays on 41 per cent. The inequality is manifest." It is manifest in many things and in many ways. "Wagons are worth but \$5 in Franklin; one farmer has total personal property assessed at but \$58.60, including two horses; thirty-six taxpayers in Grayson have but \$700 worth of personal property; pianos in Craig are worth \$10, horses in Grayson, in Mathews and elsewhere are worth \$5; a hotel and two acres of land is assessed at \$17; a village of about six houses and factories does not cost, according to the land books, three lots, with two brick stores, in a bustling county town, are worth, I think, \$54 to the State; one of the richest citizens of the Commonwealth reports but about 1 per cent. of his stocks and bonds." These inequalities run through all objects of taxation.

The only taxable property in the State that bears its fair share, and more than its fair share, of the common burden is the property that can't get away and can't be covered up and that is nailed down. The American idea is that there shall be no taxation without representation. Would it not be a fair stand-off to this proposition that there shall be no representation without taxation? If it is fair one way, it ought to be fair the other. There should be a leveling up of the tax rates if there is to be equal representation in the affairs of the Government. Manifestly, it is not fair to require seven counties in Alabama to pay two-thirds of the taxes paid by the towns of that State, and the same seven counties to be assessed on their county lands one-fourth of the amount of the assessment on all the county lands in the State. We don't care how they are shared, so that they are shared even; but we protest that a few counties and a few communities in the State should not be compelled to bear more than their proportionate share of the load of taxation, while the rest of the counties and communities are escaping from precisely the same method of assessment and taxation.

TAXING THE WAGE EARNER.

Can a man live comfortably on \$12 a week and support a wife and three children? According to the Chicago Tribune, he can. If he and his family are willing to give up some things that are not necessities. Sociologists and economists are all the time calculating how other people can live on next to nothing and save nearly all. Look at Blank, they say. He gets only \$12 the week, but his wife is always neatly dressed, and his children are dressed well. They have come to need many

thing. He surely has money in the bank.

Sometimes tax assessors get the same impression. In Chicago they leave personal property schedules indiscriminately at houses and flats, and if the schedules are not filled out the citizen is summoned to appear before the Board of Review and show why he should not pay taxes. A reporter on the Chicago Tribune passed an hour listening to the stories of those who had been summoned. He noted that most of the men and women who appeared before the board were well dressed, but they admitted their poverty unhesitatingly. Their incomes were from \$12 to \$16 the week. Many of them said their rent was \$22 the month—entirely too much for a man to pay when his weekly wages are but \$12, for not more than a quarter of his wages should go for rent.

The Chicago reporter also observed that "the more prosperous a man was, the greater his reluctance to tell about salary and home possessions. If he had nothing, he did not attempt to conceal the fact, whereas if he was apparently well to do he would try to hide it."

Behind the simple stories told by these wage earners were plainly seen the poverty, the self-denial, the heroic efforts to make both ends meet, the hidden suffering and disappointments that are typical of the great majority of workers.

PUTTING THE PRESIDENT IN A HOLE.

When it throws away its colored glasses, the Springfield Republican can "see as clear" as anybody. Discussing the embarrassment of the President if a wool tariff revision bill shall reach him, it indulges in some reflections which will probably give the Insurgents pause. The game they have been playing is to put him in a hole, but it would seem that that is exactly where they will put themselves. The President has said that the wool schedule in the present tariff bill is "indefensible." He cannot veto a wool tariff bill without prolonging the life of the present indefensible law, and he cannot sign a new wool tariff without belittling his tariff board policy. Such being the case, it would seem to the ordinary observer that the Insurgents have got him between the devil and the deep blue sea; but not so, not so, as our Yankee contemporary points out, as follows:

"But how will this leave the Insurgents? If they succeed in thus cornering the President, they will only have tightened their own destructive position. They will have demonstrated anew the insincerity of their general course in relation to the tariff, and made new revelations of malice toward the President as a lover of stand-patters and their public action. They have been leaders in the movement for a tariff board or commission. They were practically all found in zealous support of the tariff commission bill of the last session of the Congress. On this issue they fought and battled, and who did not want the tariff schedule thus threatened with constant disturbance, and they fought Democrats who thought the whole idea useless. They emphasized the weakness of Congress committees in tariff investigation, and called loudly for the light of expert and impartial inquiry, in which alone the tariff should be revised. They did not get exactly what they wanted, but the present tariff board meets every essential requirement of their idea."

We believe that is a fair statement of the case, and it would look as if the President had the Insurgents by the umbilicus, whichever way the cat jumps. If we were in his place, we should send for Underwood, who is standing pat for his own wool bill, and for the tariff board, which has probably done a good deal of work on the wool schedule, and talk it over. Somehow or other, we have an idea that such a conversation would clear the situation amazingly and put both the President and the members of Congress who have not been "playing politics" in better position for serious work on the tariff generally, and the wool tariff in particular. We do not think that the Democrats can afford to make themselves the tail of La Follette's kite."

DISFRANCHISING THE MEX.

Some ass in the Georgia Legislature has introduced a bill to amend the State Constitution so that "no man shall vote unless he has the certificate of two chaste white women that they would trust him in the dark." The purpose of this proposed amendment is to further restrict the suffrage. Things must be going from bad to worse down that way if there is really any cause for such a measure as this. We agree with the Mason Telegraph that educational and property qualifications ought to be sufficient tests in the regulation of the right to vote. Georgia has been doing some strange things, however, with the suffrage. The registration law last year, the Telegraph says, disfranchised 92,000 white men and enfranchised 12,000 black men. That was a remarkable course for legislation in that State.

When the constitutional amendment now proposed is adopted it is supposed that the white male vote will be reduced to a negligible quantity and that the women will have to save the State. We are sure they would not do as many foolish things as their grown-up brothers.

STANDING BY THE UNDER-DOG.

Mersey and humanity find their due place in the heart of Lee Cruce, Governor of Oklahoma. Last week he snatched from the very shadow of the gallows a negro lad who was about to be hanged for the murder of a white man. The black cap was almost ready for use when the news came that the sentence of the lad had been committed to life imprisonment. Governor Cruce, who is a thorough Democrat, a Ken-

tuckian by birth, said in his letter of commutation:

"If this had been a white boy, the appeal for clemency would have been numerous and insistent. But this black boy was friendly and homesick and penniless. He had no parents and he had no chance. His crime was an atrocious one, but others have committed such crimes and have received mercy. They have had influential friends to plead their cause. No voice was raised in this black boy's behalf. No hand was raised to stay the sentence of death. No friend pleaded for him, but on the contrary, the whole resource of the law were bent toward taking his life. Because he was friendless I have spared his life. Because he never had a chance, I have given him at least the opportunity to expiate his sin by repentance and service to the State. Because every other hand was pushing him on to the fatal trap, I have stretched forth my hand and tempered mercy with justice. His life, forfeited for his crime, will be spent behind prison walls, but because I have a friend to intercede for him I have granted the boon of the law."

That was a big thing to do, especially in a State where there is supposed to be no racial prejudice than in some others. We hardly think Foss, of Massachusetts, or any of the New England Governors would have taken the stand that Cruce did. Doing justice to the under-dog is not too common. Very often the rich and the influential, because they are so, turn the current of justice to their wishes. Governor Cruce recognized this and was just.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.

The delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, lately in session in Denver, showed in the addresses made and resolutions passed that they keep in touch with progressive policies. They passed resolutions relating to soil fertility, fire losses and good roads, and special attention was paid to the subject of improving waterways.

It was generally conceded by these real estate men, who come from every State in the Union, that for income purely the apartment house pays the best. A competent authority said that in New York a net income of 12 per cent. on the better class of this sort of property is common. Approximately, this is so all over the nation, according to the same man. Office buildings pay as much as 6 per cent., and in many cases more than that, he continued.

A speaker before the convention—a real estate man—contended that "it would be money in the pockets of real estate men if they would get in closer touch with the newspapers." This was sound advice. The Boston Globe says that "it will be noticed that whenever large movements in real estate occur, and wherever the most successful real estate men are located, there will be found newspapers which are patronized generously by them. A much larger income is received by those operators in realty who recognize the vital fact that 'it pays to advertise.'"

HOW DIX HAPPENED TO DO IT.

Governor John A. Dix, of New York, appears to be a right smart Governor, after all, and those who have been scoffing have been mercifully spared to praise. Last Friday, he took on his coat and waded in. His veto machine was in excellent condition, and in the course of one working day he examined and approved six bills passed by the General Assembly at its recent session and vetoed thirty-eight. He has saved the tax-payers of the State \$5,519,125.27 by this one day's work, backing the appropriations wherever he had the least chance. He has "postponed the undertaking of new enterprises that existing institutions may be adequately maintained, and that those now under way may be completed and that the growth of public improvements may not exceed the financial ability of the State." If the estimates of income and expenditure are realized, he expects that there will be a surplus in the State Treasury at the end of the year.

Among the items in the appropriation bills vetoed by the Governor is the large provision made for the payment of the special counsel of Jotham P. Allds, a typical Republican of New York, who was convicted of corruption by his peers. Another item disapproved by the Governor was the appropriation of \$150,000 for extra pay for the Legislature, and among the acts that he could not approve, as the Evening Post alleges, were a "remarkably large number of bills, mostly passed by the Legislature on the 'You tickle me, I'll tickle you' plan." This contemporary is not disposed to praise the Governor unduly. It admits that "his use of his veto power has indubitably done much to improve the standing of his Administration," it "cannot use the conventional phrase 'enhance its prestige,' because it has never had any prestige from the very beginning." "Prestige," meaning "weight or influence arising from reputation," it is not exactly clear how his Administration could have possessed any quality of this sort, and especially since it is only about six months old; but "now, however, the party may 'point with pride' to a solid achievement." We should say so, indeed, seeing that, without experience in the management of public affairs, a Legislature that was "out for the stuff" active firing all along the line from the rear, a censorious press that would not give him a fair chance because he would not permit it to run his Administration, and with a load of debt inherited from the previous Administration, he has with all this burden to bear in the course of six months practically worked the State into a business way of doing things, and there is prestige enough in that to make Governor Dix and his friends rather proud of the record that has been made.

It must not be understood for a

minute, however, that Governor Dix could have accomplished anything or done the things for which he is now generally praised had it not been for the unfaltering support of The World and the wise counsel with which it has fairly smothered him since he went into office. We make this statement advisedly, for we use the words of The World—not in as big type, it is true, but in such type as we can spare: "The World's exposure of Allds-Conger appropriation, extra pay for long session and other questionable items in supply measure with total of \$721,177 results in their being vetoed." More than this, "inspired by The World's revelations of the attempt of the Legislature to raid the State Treasury, Governor Dix has vetoed these items in the annual Supply Bill, to which his attention was first called by this newspaper. For reimbursement for legal expenses of Conger and Allds, central figures in the Senatorial bribery scandal last year, \$37,000; for extra pay for members and officials of the Legislature in violation of the State Constitution, \$150,000; for alleged deficiencies in the expenses of committees to investigate corrupt practices of members of the Legislature (in addition to \$50,000 already expended and including the Allds-Conger item), \$229,000; for other 'good things' provided in forty-four other items vetoed by the Governor, \$51,177; for improvements to State institutions which the Governor regards as inadvisable and in violation of the party's pledge of economy, \$702,650."

The total disallowances of regular and special appropriation bills and of Supply Bill, as already noted, amount to \$5,519,125.27, thanks to The World and—Dix, and the decrease in the appropriations of the present year as compared with those of last year, despite a deficit of \$1,500,000, left by Hughes, and the loss caused by the burning of the Capitol at Albany, amounts to \$1,550,375.16, thanks again to The World and—Dix. If it had not been for The World, we doubt that he could have done anything at all, and he is, of course, profoundly indebted to it, as we all should be, for its loyal support of him and the way it helped him to checkmate the "raids by Murphy's boys." So that while awarding a due meed of praise to Dix, we must not fail to share the glory of his day with his veto axe with the powerful newspaper which was always firm in dealing with the affairs of State, and never failed to hit him a lick to keep him in the straight path.

We have not seen what part of the credit The Journal claims for Governor Dix's "solid achievement," but we are almost sure that it contributed to the gratifying result. He should thank his stars that he has had such vigorous and loyal supporters. Probably, after all, Murphy will not be able to re-elect Taft.

CHARLES M. WHITE.

A fine citizen was lost to Warren last week in the passing of Judge Charles M. White, whose career at the bar caused him to be widely known in the Commonwealth. His ability, judgment, knowledge and fairmindedness made him easily first at the bar of Fauquier. Of great nobility of character, of great kindness and consideration, of rare social qualities, Judge White was a man whose absence is keenly felt by those who knew and admired him.

THE WORKING OF THE RECALL.

Oregon is famed for its affiliation with the initiative, referendum and recall. In fact, that State is the laboratory, the trying-out field, the experiment station, of all new political theories. In Oregon the recall is widely applied to all in office, and just now there is a fine illustration there of what the voters would have to do to carry out the theory of the popular removal of judges and of the real motives that would influence their action.

A resident of the Second Judicial District of the State was lately tried for murder, the victim being a prominent citizen. A strong array of counsel was employed to assist in the prosecution, and great public interest was manifested in the trial. Consequently, there was much disappointment when the accused was acquitted. Immediately the friends of the deceased and the defeated lawyers circulated petitions asking for the recall of the presiding judge on grounds of "gross incompetence and unfairness," and because he did not instruct the jury in accordance with the requests of the prosecution.

This particular judge was prominent in politics before he went on the bench, and he has the politician's usual number of enemies. It was easy, then, to get the signatures of the 25 per cent. necessary to secure an election for the recall of the judge. The question must now be decided by popular vote. That means, mark you, that the plain, everyday voter in that district, if he is to exercise his suffrage intelligently and fairly, is now called upon to study both the law and the facts on the case which the judge is accused of prejudicing. It also means that the way is now open for any discomfited lawyer in the future to threaten with the recall any judge who fails to decide a case in accordance with his views. In other words, as the Providence Tribune explains the case, "important legal questions are to be taken out of the quiet and dignity of the courtroom and thrown upon the hustings, where they are to be decided by voters absolutely unacquainted with the law."

It is plain that the average voter, before voting on the recall, will give no time to study of the law and the evidence in the case. He will form his opinion as to the competence or incompetence shown by the judge by the statements of speakers prejudiced on one side or the other. He will doubtless take other things into consideration in casting his vote. The judge in the case above referred to has been a sound money, conservative Democrat, opposed not only to free silver, but to many of the new theories of government now loudly demanded. Moreover, he has been especially vigorous in enforcing the liquor laws. All the foes he has made on these accounts or on any account will now get busy against him. The original and only legitimate issue will play comparatively small part in the final disposition of his case by popular vote.

As he rode through Franklin Street in an automobile yesterday afternoon with his head uncovered, he looked almost exactly like Our Candidate, the gentleman from Nebraska, and the populace at The Chesterfield were so certain that he had come to town to attend the Jewelers' Convention they could scarce restrain their enthusiasm; but as he passed by without offering to address his constituents, the dream vanished and night settled down like a pall.

The finest gown we have seen in this town is one that buttons up the front, or that is held together by cords and tassels of most artistic design. The best part of it is that it was made right at home, and in it the always charming young woman looked all the more charming.

One of the great assets of Woodrow Wilson in his campaign for the governorship was his power of compressing vividly into a phrase a great political truth or of composing brief definitions that told a long story. This faculty is still helping him. For example, he describes himself as "a conservative with a move on."

The Franklin Times-Democrat says that last week it had the pleasure of meeting a "young man," William Richardson, of Hardy's Ford. He will be ninety-four in September. He drove lately to Rocky Mount, a distance of twenty-five miles, transacted his business and went back home, none the worse for his trip. It would seem that Hardy's Ford is the home of hardy men.

The Beattie case has certainly been meat for the editorial writers of our county contemporaries.

The distinguished connoisseur of the Virginian-Pilot, who has been saying so much about drinks and how to take them, will admit, possibly, that the right place to keep a mint julep made in New York is on the shelf, as advised by The Times, of that town. There is a place for everything, and everything should be in its place and there is really no hypocrisy in keeping the New York julep on the shelf or out in the kitchen, or eke in the garage. Furthermore, we are ready to admit that ammonia is very welcome the morning after in Norfolk; but we have been writing and thinking about centres of civilization, and not about crass communities.

If Norfolk could take care of its own ballot-box stuffers and crooked election affairs as well as its representatives can take care of their liquor, the rest of the State would be spared from many a bad quarter of an hour.

The Ohio State Journal looks with disfavor on a proposed breakfast consisting of red apples, two ounces of nut meats, six dates and one banana with cream, and asks "pass the waffles and maple molasses, please." To appreciate a waffle, however, our contemporary would have to go to Blackstone for the real thing.

In Arcorn, Iowa, George was about to go to the field to begin the day's ploughing. He was through breakfast and he kissed his pretty wife at the gate. As he turned to go, she said, "Just one more kiss, George, dear." He turned to comply, but slipped on a fruit skin and broke his leg. They hadn't been married long.

A correspondent requires advice as to the following: "Would a girl with dark brown hair and a boy with auburn hair make a happy couple?" Respectfully referred to a joint committee, consisting of Sister Robinson, of the Orange Observer, and Brother Jones, of the Times-Herald. They ought to know.

The following unusual answers were lately given at an examination for teachers in New York for the purpose of testing the general knowledge of the applicants:

Who built the ark? Theodore Shohs.
 Who introduced Pharaoh's dream? Eussapia Palladino.
 Who received the Ten Commandments? J. C. Morgan.
 Who led the Israelites into the Promised Land? Senator Guggenheim.
 Who slew the prophets of Baal? Lyman Abbott.
 Who preached in Athens the unknown God? Charley Murphy.
 Who wrote the Book of Revelation? Thomas W. Lawson.
 Who raised the siege of Orleans? Andrew Jackson.

Presumably, some one of these, if asked who was the hero of the lions' den, would have answered "The Colonel."

At last the steady fire of the Rev. G. C. Rankin has pierced the hide of the Houston Post, which is now beeping because it has been exposed.

Two statesmen are known by their pompousness—Bob La Follette and Cole Blease.

Yea, brother, it's hot; but if you want to find something real hot, investigate politics in Hanover.

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In Water
 "Begets Health"

If you want to know why it is so good for stomach, intestinal and kidney troubles—
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Daily Queries and Answers

Appomattox.
 Will you please let me know how Appomattox got its name, the meaning of the word, etc.?
 S. E. BUNGERS.
 The town and county derive their name from the Appomattox River, which takes its name from the tribe of Indians who once dwelt in Virginia and were known as the Appomattox.

GOVERNNESS-IN-CHIEF TO ROYAL CHILDREN

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.
 LADY BERTHA LAWKINS, who has been appointed to the role of governess-in-chief to Princess Mary and the younger children of the King and Queen, with a special view to her taking charge of them during the absence of their parents in India, has been until now a lady in waiting to the Queen, is a sister of the late Earl of Lathom, and, like him, a member of the house of Bootle-Wilbraham. The patronymic is derived from the name of the baron, in Cambridge, where the family resided in the reign of Henry II. Under Henry III, a Wilbraham was High Sheriff of Chester, and the name appears in the annals of many subsequent reigns. Sir Thomas Wilbraham being one of the principal cavalry leaders in the army of Charles I. against the Parliamentary forces. Richard Wilbraham, member of Parliament for Chester, married the only daughter and co-heiress of Robert Bootle, of Lathom House, in Lancashire, who was further enriched by the extensive property of her father and mother. Sir Thomas Wilbraham, to Frederick, Prince of Wales, in Lancashire, of George II. Their son was raised to the peerage as Lord Skein, and his grandson became first Earl of Lathom, enjoying great favor at court, where he was Lord Chamberlain of the late Queen Victoria's household, and was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Manor of Lathom from which the present Earl, the sixteen year old nephew of Lady Lawkins, derives his title, is in the immediate neighborhood of the town of that name, and figures in Doomsday Book. Lady Bertha Lawkins is a widow, having lost her husband, Major Arthur Frederick Lawkins of the Northumberland Fusiliers, some six years ago. She had one little girl, who predeceased her husband.

The post of great confidence to which she has just been appointed has in previous years been held by a duchess, and it may be remembered that it was the Duchess of Northumberland who was the governess of Queen Victoria's children, namely, King Edward, the Empress Frederick, the late Duke of Edinburgh and Coburg, the late Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the Prince of Connaught, during their childhood.

Ireland has once more a vacancy among the number of her representative peers in the upper chamber of the national legislature at Westminster. Sir John Balfour, who has been succeeded in his relatively modest Irish barony, and in his ancient baronetcy, by his brother George, who is a member of the House of Commons, by patronymic of Balfour for that of Bryan. This was in accordance with the terms of the will of his maternal grandfather, Lord Leolin Balfour, who left him all his valuable Jenkins estates, on the condition that he would assume and bear the name and the heraldic devices of the Bryans of Jenkintown. He is a former cavalry officer, who served with the Tenth Hussars through the Afghan, the Sudanese, and the South African Wars, with much distinction. He is about fifty-four years of age, still unmarried, and has no children. His younger brother, the Hon. Richard Balfour.

The Belfours are one of the oldest houses in Ireland. The family is of Norman origin, and the name of Belfour, of Hastings, under William the Conqueror. It was one of the first to settle in Ireland, a hundred years later, and a member thereof accompanied Strongbow to the Emerald Isle, and received as a reward for his military services, grants of land in County Leath, which are known to this day as Belfour's Town. Ever since—that is to say, for eight centuries—the Belfours have played an important role in Ireland. In 1359, Sir John Balfour, in his name as having received from the crown, Castle Roche, founded by Rose de Verdun, and whose name so many romances have been woven.

Another Sir John Balfour, of the Elizabethan era, had two sons, Christopher and John. Christopher was the ancestor of the Lords of Belfour, the creation of 1836, which became extinct in 1870, on the death without issue of the fourth John. The younger brother, founded the junior line, which received a baronetcy in 1688. The seventh baronet, Sir Pat-

rick Balfour, of Barmeth, received an Irish peerage in 1845, and married the daughter of Don Jose Maria de Mendoza Rios, of Seville, the famous Spanish mathematician.

The most modern part of Barmeth Castle, which has been the ancestral home of the family for many centuries, dates from the reign of Charles II. A portion of it, notably the great square tower, which is such a feature of the place, is more than 300 years old. The castle is full of interesting associations, and it was in the great hall that the eleventh Duke of Norfolk contracted in 1767 his romantic marriage with the lovely Marian Coppington, who has been immortalized by Keats, in a portrait which hangs over the library chimney-piece.

The now widowed Lady Balfour, who only celebrated her silver wedding anniversary last year, is a daughter of the late Lord Balfour and his successor, a Roman Catholic.

The new Lord Balfour, by the by, has already turned over Jenkintown Park, and his Jenkins estates, to a younger brother and heir, the Hon. Richard Balfour, and will himself make his home at Barmeth Castle.

Another member of the Balfour family, Sir John Gratton Balfour, who makes his home at Mount Balfour, in County Galway. He is descended from a younger son of Sir Edward Balfour, the third baronet, of Barmeth, who, through his mother, who was Miss Pauline Gratton, is a grandson of the famous Irish patriot, Henry Gratton, who was one of the most matchless orators of his time, and who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, not far from the tomb and memorial of his friend Charles Fox.

May Castle, where King George will spend several days during his visit, is the ancestral home of his host, Mackintosh, twenty-fifth chief of the Scottish Clan Chattan.

The Clan bears the motto of "Touch Not the Cat," and in Gaelic Mackintosh is described by his followers as "Moiriear Chait," which may be translated as "Lord of the Cats." It seems that when the Normans in the thirteenth century invaded the north-east corner of Scotland, they found the country, from Dunscany Head to Ross, known as Catthy, from its occupants, the Catthy. The newcomers called the district Catthy, settled there, and intermarried with the natives. From them arose a missionary, who did an immense amount of work in converting the pagans of that portion of Scotland to Christianity, and who was subsequently canonized as Saint Catan. The Clan Chattan was composed of Mackintoshes, Macphersons, MacBeaths and MacGillivray. From him the Mackintosh of the present day claim descent.

Only some of his predecessors have been titled. Sir Lachlan Mackintosh was knighted by James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England; while Aeneas Mackintosh, twelfth chief, had a baronetcy, now extinct, conferred upon him by George III.

William Mackintosh, the fifteenth chief of Clan Chattan, the treacherous, equally beheaded by the Countess of Huntley, while on a friendly visit to Huntley Castle in 1550, the cook's chopper being used for the decapitation.

May Castle, where the King will stay, came into the possession of the Mackintoshes in 1336, by a deed of gift by David, Bishop of Murray, and has never since then changed hands. It is a grand old place, where Prince Charles Edward Stuart sought refuge after his defeat at Culloden in 1746. Intending his capture, Lord Loudoun set out from Inverness, at the head of a detachment of government troops. But the young prince got away, by a stratagem of the chieftain's wife. She posted a small force in the woods through which the road passed, and these men, by firing their guns, and imitating the war cries of the various Jacobite clans, deceived Lord Loudoun into believing that the Highlanders were near, and of considerable strength. So fearing to risk an engagement with his small force, he marched his men back to Inverness, thus rendering possible the escape of the young pretender.

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Women

It's a wise woman who puts a little money in the savings bank regularly. No woman can tell when she'll need money pretty badly. The National State and City Bank has many women among its depositors. Why not prove your thrift and wisdom by becoming one of them?

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